SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

Amusements To-Day. Cooth's Theatre-Thebre in Matter.

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Dan Frynni's Minstrile Theatre third stree.

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For the accommodation of unitown resident's adverates at the metown advertisement offices 5th West furry-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth reence, and 308 West Twenty-tarts street, opposite Franc Opera House, from S A. M. to S.30 P. M.

Politics Among the Freedmen.

A correspondent writing from Beaufort, 8. C., draws a melanchely picture of the sondition of affairs in that region, which, ander the oppressive taxation following negro and carpet-bag rule, seems given ayer to hopeless decay. Vast fields of the the coast counties are now in weeds, and year by year the prospect grows darker. But these abandoned plantations, though they have ceased to be productive, do not escape the tax gatherer, and the consequence is a continual succession of sheriff and tax sales, the land often selling at one tollar or even less per acre.

This state of things has given the freedmen great opportunities which they have entirely failed to improve. For eight years the negroes have been free, and these ferdie plantations open for their cultivation on the most liberal terms. The laws of south Carolina have steadily favored them in preference to the whites. All the burdens of taxation have been placed on the white man's back, and a better chance for the remunerative exercise of industry was sever offered to any people than has been presented to the colored population of the eaboard counties. But they have neglected to take advantage of these favorable sonditions, preferring to turn their attention to politics. They are charmed with the thought that men of their color sit in he legislative halls, and it is the ambition of every ignorant field hand to figure as a member of the Legislature at least, while visions of still higher honors present themrelves in the imaginations of the more enterprising.

There is not an American citizen of African descent in the whole State probably but feels himself competent to assist in making laws which, when put in print, he ould not by any possibility read; and thus n their engerness to exercise their influence in political affairs the South Carolina freedmen have neglected to render themelves independent by honest industry, and have become the tools of adventurer who have enriched themselves while ruining the State and impoverishing the peoale both black and white. And the spoils secured by the blacks who have succeeded in their political aspirations have served | pounced it in unmeasured terms. o stimulate the zeal of their less fortunate prethren, as a lucky hit in policy playing nade by a denizen of Thompson street inites every negro within the circle of his equaintance to fresh investments in the

Meantime a more ragged, worthless, and demoralized set of human beings cannot probably be found than the lazy, thriftess freedmen who have the supreme conrol of affairs in the State of South Caroinn. In their case it appears quite evident hat the exercise of the freeman's privihas not proved much of a blessing to them or to their white neighbors either.

Garfield Looking for Ames.

The flerceness with which the Honorable DAKES AMES Was followed up and importuned by members of Congress for stock n the Credit Mobilier after they found was a good thing and they could get t at par when it stood in the market at 200 and upward has but one parallel and that is the eagerness with which they pursued him to get it taken back after they had squeezed it of the enormous dividends and had discovered there was danger of their being found out. BOUTWELL smelt woollen in the far distance and did not buch it. Dawes dipped in, and after one dividend fell back in the best order he ould. Wilson held some in the name of his wife, but upon learning that his character for integrity, which, as he touchingly told DAKES AMES, was all his ready capital, was mperilled, implored that it be taken off his hands, and he was accommodated. Allison and some sent to him, but scenting rascalty, returned it. KELLEY had no money to buy stock, but found it handy to borrow \$1.000 of Oakes Ames, which was perhaps the same; and GARFIELD, being in the same fix, borrowed \$300 from the same spulent source. Then there was SCHUYLER. who stood up before a South Bend audience and, with humorous remarks about he Studebaker Wagon Company and the Birdsell Clover Separator Company, gave as fellow citizens to understand that, so ar as Credit Mobilier was concerned, buter would not melt in his mouth-he gave ais stock right back to Mr. Ames, and paid sim \$500 to take it. Innocence! It's no name for it. There was no such thing as 'redit Mobilier stock. It was a myth. But there never was such a scrambling as o get it, never such sudden dropping of it as when THE SUN shone in on the transacion. Does any one remember-or rather. Joes any one forget-what an innocent lot of schoolboys these Congressmen appeared ast summer when THE SUN showed up the Credit Mobilier business? Every mother's on of them raised up his white hands before the country and groaned "O-o-h! m-v g-o-o-d-n-e-s-s! W-h-a-t a 1-i-e!!" fortunately for the boys, they dropped the plunder right in their tracks, and there the committee, though it has tried hard to tvoid seeing anything, could not help find-

Though the exhibition has not been a theerful one to the patriot, there have been some features in it to amuse the American people. Not least of these is the spectacle afforded by Mr. Caprisin of | 20ste. Not to speak of these Senator and

creet silence during the campaign, but it was generally alleged by his friends that he held no Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific stock; didn't know there was any such thing as Credit Mobilier ; and knew very little about the Pacific road ; while as to Mr. OARES ANES, he didn't know no such person. But now this miserable investigation has brought out the fact that GAR-FIELD had borrowed money of AMES, and it was exceedingly doubtful whether he had ever paid it! Mr. AMES, who is blessed with the most convenient memory that ever sifted history, could not tell for the life of him whether he had or not. But GARFIELD came before the committee. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was about the only man whose name he recalled distinctly, and the Credit Foncier, or some such thing, was the only thing he knew anything about, and that he knew nothing about except what TRAIN in his volcanic way had told him. Incidentally-entirely incidentally-be had come into communi cation with AMES, and AMES offered him some stock. He didn't seem to know

the stock, he concluded not to take it; but he borrowed \$300 of AMES-also incidentally. And then Mr. GARRIELD went out Shortly afterward he received notice that OAKES AMES said he had borrowed of him \$400 instead of \$300, and had never paid it For a little while Mr. GARFIELD skipped around quite lively. He wrote a note to Ames upbraiding him with having perpetrated a great wrong and cheated him out of \$100. He left the note on his table, and enclosed \$400 in a blank sheet to AMES. The great anancier received it as conscience and in his faretious, way said he was expecting to have a donation party. GARFIELD heard of it, and danced around in the most excited manner to find AMES and give him the note. He went to AMES'S hotel and to all the correspondents in Newspaper Row, and took violent exercise

it had anything to do with the Pacific road.

found Ames and got back his \$400, and the two became friends once more. Well, in a dramatic way, this exhibition is getting to be quite entertaining.

The Pacific Railroad Obligations.

Some of the Congressmen who-from holding Credit Mobilier stock, or having had it held in trust for them, or having received enormous dividends from it without knowing anything about it, or from having borrowed money from Oakes Ames which he and they incontinently forgot, or from having been "assisted" in their election by Pacific Railroad men-were interested in getting through the swindle by which the railroads were relieved from paying interest on their bonds, are now pretending that the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, under cover of which it was consummated, was an open and well understood thing, and was agreed to by those who had opposed the original resolution. This is false, and these men know it. The emendment was put through as a rider, and not one in ten of its opponents knew anything about it till it was passed. The late Hon. JULIUS L. STRONG of Connecticut was one of those who opposed the resolution earnestly in its original form. He knew nothing of the dodge by which it was passed until one of his colleagues who voted always for whatever the Pacific roads wanted joked him afte the Army Appropriation bill was passed for voting for what he had before so vehemently opposed. Many of Mr. STRONG's constituents remember that he was justly indiguant at the trick and de-It is doubtful whether there is virtue

has introduced a bill with that object, which has been referred to the Committee on Claims. It provides that the sums due as principal and interest on bonds granted these railroads shall be a lieu on the lands which have been given them by Government, and that there shall be no sales of lands except upon conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which will secure the United States. Also, that no money shall be paid these companies on any claim against the Government while they are indebted to the Government, but that such liabilities shall constitute a setoff. The swindling section of the Army Appropriation bill is repealed by this act, and it is provided that five per cent, of the net earnings of the Central Pacific, Kansa Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Companies, respectively, shall be annually applied to the payment of all sums due or to become due the United States for interest on bonds issued by the United States to said companies respectively, and which have not been repaid by said companies, until all back interest shall have been paid; and thereafter, if such five per cent. shall be more than sufficient to repay such interest as it becomes due, the remainder shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds issued by the United States to said railroad companies

this provision, but Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana

respectively at maturity. It is just possible, in the present frame of mind of Congress, somewhat scared by recent developments, that this remedial measure may be passed and a great wrong upon the Government set right. The event will show how much there is in the apparently repentant mood of these gentlemen. It will be interesting, too, to note how the gentlemen with short memories vote on

Credit Mobilier Hams.

Everybody has heard of the man out West who was indicted and tried for stealing a large lot of smoked hams. He employed a lawyer to defend him, but when the evidence was all in his legal adviser was so overwhelmed with its directness and force that he sank down in despair. "Get up and address the jury," said the prisoner, "and pitch into the witnesses for the prosecution, for I tell you it will come

out all right." The lawyer did as directed, and to his amazement the jury, without leaving their scats, rendered a verdict of Not guilty. As they were retiring from the court room, the learned counsel in a hoarse whisper asked his client how on earth the jury could render such a verdict in the very teeth of such positive proof that he stole the hams. bless your soul," replied the defendant. every man on that jury had some of the bams!"

The Credit Mobilier investigation in Congress reminds us of this guecdote, which Mr, Lincoln used to tell with professional

Ohio. That gentleman maintained a dis- Representatives whose names, as were recited by OARES AMES, Col. Mc Coms endorsed on one of AMES's letters, the recent testimony is drawing other distinguished names into the pool, conspicuous among which appear those of Senator

THATER and the Rev. Brother HARLAN. These disclosures, with more which are to come, begin to arouse our fears whether, ere the investigation is over, there will be enough Senators and Representatives who never had any of the Credit Mobilier hams present very forcibly. He said : to fill up the necessary number of committees to thoroughly examine the whole case.

New Hampshire.

The political newspapers in New Hamp-shire, in view of the State election which occurs in March, are working themselves up to concert pitch and beginning to discourse quite in the style of last September and October. The Republican organ at Concord talks about the "envy-laden charges of a defeated, discomfited, and badly demoralized opposition," and especially commends to "the particular attention of Republicans in every district in the whether it was Mobilier or Foncier, or that State" that portion of the speech of the Chairman of the Republican State Con-Finding that there were dividends due to vention which admonishes them in lanthe amount of three times the par value of guage of striking originality and force that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' And then the organ says:

And then the organ says:

"It is one of the imperative prerequisites to the maintenance of Republican ascendancy, and of course to the continuance of good government here in New Hampshire, that we relax never for a moment our vigilance. We have to contend with a wily and an unscrupulous foe, enhungered for power through long fasting, and impelled to constant endeavors to regain it by memories of former sweets in office. Hence we cannot permit the growth of indifference within our lines, nor yet are we free from the duty of guarding against the danger of a too confident spirit, which may enable the enemy to steal a march upon us."

How lifelike and patural all this is. It eems as though it was left over from last fall. All except that about the eternal what's-his-hame being the price of the what-d've-call-'ems-that is new and fresh. We shall watch with great interest this struggle of the Credit Mobilier party with a wilv and an unscrupulous foe enhungered for power through long fasting. in an uneasy, spasmodic way. Finally he

Total Abstinence in Illinois.

Lieut.-Gov. BEVERIDGE of Illinois, who expects to be Governor as soon as Gov.
OGLESBY is elected United States Senator. anticipated the event in his speech upon taking the office to which he was elected, and went on to tell what he should do when he came into that office, as follows: when he came into that office, as follows:

"While I would uphold and maintain the rights of the State, I would, by every word and act, teach all men and posterity the supremacy and sovereignty of the United States of America. And I declare here my uncompromising hostility to the doctrine of State sovereignty, as superior to the national authority, and my firm belief in the doctrine that the national Government is a government of and by the people, and not of and by the States; that the Union of the States is dependent upon the existence of the national Government, and that the only guarantee of republican institutions to the people of the several states, in State organizations, is found in the charter of that Government."

All of which only shows the devotion of

All of which only shows the devotion of he Illinois people to the cause of temperance. The BEVERIDGE of their choice is altogether too weak to intoxicate.

Senator Patterson asked Oakes Ames ome very queer questions when the latter was urging him to take Credit Mobilier stock. Acording to the Senator's statement, he asked all about the concern, how profitable it was expected to be, &c., and then, singularly enough, whether AMES thought it was "proper stock for a member of Congress to hold." Mr. AMES would have said so, of course, if it had been. He is that sort of a man. After placing it with good." it would have been just like him to tell PATTERSON it was not a "proper stock for a member of Congress to hold." Nothing would have been more natural. And yet it seems the senator had some of the stock. He satisfied himself it was a good thing and a proper thing. and thought he would like some of it; but at the close of all his inquiries he remarked to AMES, with charming simplicity, that though he enough in Congress to insure the repeat of would be "glad to take some of the stock" he had no money." Poor fellow! What a pity.

There was a very touching exhibition of nutual fondness on the part of the outgoing and incoming Lieutenant-Governors of Illinois at Springfield the other day. DOUGHERTY, who went out, said he should hand over the gavel to a successor who was "in all respects the neer of the nitchtlest minds in the republic, and one of the most popular men in the State of Illinois." Lieut.-Gov. BEVERIDGE the "peer of the mightlest minds in the republic," in entering upon his duties testified his admiration of his predecessor in the following

gushing strain:

"May I not indulge the hope of presiding over your deliberations with the case and dignity that have marked the administration of my distinguished predecessor? I pause upon the threshold to pay tribute to that worthy and excellent man. He has honored his office. He lays down the gavel, and retires to the enjoyment of private and home life, with a heart green in pleasant memories, with years ripe in happy experiences, and listening to the plaudit of a great and happy people. "Well done, good and faithful servant." May his days be lengthened on earth, and all the ways which his feet henceforth shall tread be smoothed and softened by the loving kindness of friends, and by the tender mercles of his and our God."

There's a tenderness and sweetness about all There's a tenderness and sweetness about all this that remind us of nothing in the world so much as the good little boys licking molasses

from the same stick. What upon earth does Senator Wilson mean when he says, in regard to Credit Mobilier, "I am hundreds of dollars to-day poorer than if I had never had any conversation on the subject?" This needs explanation. Who has been taking advantage of Our HENRY in this way? And what does he mean when he says he "would not take any receipts from it even if they amounted to millions of dollars?" Senator PATTERSON says it was "both honest and honorable" to hold this stock, and Senator WILSON himself had said he did not regard it as wrong for other gentlemen to hold it. The Vice-President elect is a little obscure in his statements.

The reverence for rank which formerly

distinguished British officials of minor importance is evidently diminishing under the influence of the radical agitation of these latter days. An evidence of this was shown in one of the London police courts two or three weeks ago when the butler and footman of the Earl of WINCHELSEA were haled before a Justice merely for hustling about and tocking up in a room an npertinent bailiff who had presumed to make a seizure of his lordship's furniture. From the proceedings in court it appeared that Lord WIN-CHELSEA, who is a bankrupt, had been sued by his charwoman for a debt of one pound four, and judgment obtained. The money not being forthcoming, the bailiff went to levy on the goods of the noble debtor, but was resisted by the servants of the latter, who maltreated the repre-sentative of the law and locked him up in a m, from which he was eventually released by a detachment of police who broke in the doors. Nevertheless the batliff secured two chairs from among his lordship's "sticks," which he held on to in defiance of the fact that they were afterward claimed by the Duke of RICHMOND and Mr. TURNER, trustees to the estate of the Countess of WINCHELSEA. For the defence, Major-Gen. JOHN STUDHOLM BROWNRIGG, commander of the forces at Chatham, was introduced, who swore that the bailiff was drunk at the time of the seizure, and that he had warned the man that the chairs he took were not the property of the Earl : while Lady HILDA FINCH HATTON tes tified that she had given a discharged servant who, however, does not appear to have received Afte, pearing these and other witnesses the

had no jurisdiction in the matter; but the London journals in reporting the proceedings failed to state whether the charwoman finally got her money, or what became of the chairs.

Mr. HERNDON of Texas, in a speech delivered in Congress on Saturday last in favor of the construction at the national expense of steamboat canal from the Mississippi river to the Rio Grande, presented one argument which must have struck the New England Congressmen

"This enterprise could hardly fail to bring a large foreign as well as emigration from the older State. to settle along its lines. In the New England States, where a hare living is now carned, they would soon be at-tracted by the rich valleys and inviting fields, opening the immediate prospect of a handsome income in one of the most delightful and healthy climates on the globe."

That is, the construction of the proposed canal would have a tendency to depopulate New England for the benefit of Texas, and New England's representatives are invited to vote for taxing their constituents to promote their own injury. Mr. HERNDON is more frank or less cautious than some of the advocates of colossal internal improvements at the national expense in his application of the principle he favors which is essentially the same in all these gigantic schemes, namely, the taxation of the whole people for the construction of public works which are to benefit certain portions of the country to the disadvantage of less favored

An important amendment to the Shipping Commissioners act passed Congress last week and became a law. By section 12 of the act the master of every vessel of seventy-five tons or upward, before proceeding on a voyage from any port in the United States to a foreign country, or from an Atlantic to a Pacific port, was required to make a written agreement with his seamen defining the nature and probable duration of the voyage, the number and description of the crew, the time when each seaman should ommence work, the wages, provisions, and rules for punishment, and other matters.

By the amendment all vessels plying between the ports of the United States, British North America, and the West Indies, are exempted from the provisions of this section.

Mf. Dawes of Mussachusette has inter duced in the House of Representatives a bill allowing JOHN McHARG, lately Collector of Internal Revenue in this city, the sum of \$41,092.76 for internal revenue stamps stolen by his first deputy, one JOHN A. PHILLIPS, who escaped to Europe. This bill ought not to pass. Mr. Mo-HARG was paid for taking care of these stamps, and gave bonds to hold the Government good for all the property and money intrusted to his charge. He should himself have looked after his deputy and prevented any such theft; and if he and his bondsmen were too careless to do this, they should bear the loss. Otherwise what is he use of the responsibility under which he was placed, and to what end the bonds which he gave? This business of relieving postmasters and nternal revenue officers from their obligation to perform their duties has gone quite too far and should be stopped.

The Columbia Union tells a funny story the pardon by Gov. Moses of South Carolina of a convict named RANSOM SIMMONS on condition that he would leave the State. SIMMONS wrote to the Governor thereon respectfully declining to accept release on those terms, as he preferred to live in South Carolina under the adinistration of so enlightened a magistrate as Gov. Moses even if he had to pass two years of his time in the penitentiary rather than live in freedom anywhere else. SIMMONS manifestly was not born yesterday. His eye teeth were cut. And there is no doubt that he had the in-tellectual gauge of Moses. So when within a day or two thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Gov. Moses visited the prison and saw SIMMONS, the latter had no difficulty in getting an unconditional ardon from the flattered official

It is reported that the cadets of West Point are to be taken to Washington to give by their military display a more showy character to President GRANT's second inauguration. It would be a great deal better for the cadets

West Point, as well as for their superior fficers at Washington and elsewhere, if they were kept in the Academy attending to their proper duties.

The capital of Russia is threatened with an epidemic as terrible as that which not long since devastated Buenos Ayres. Dr. MOWATT lately a British delegate to the International Statistical Congress, asserts that the cholera has count of the neglect of sanitary precautions in that city. The soil upon which the houses are built is saturated with sewage, and the canals which intersect the city are great open sewers, and at the same time sources of water supply to a portion of the population. The amount of fifth deposited in the canals is so great that the authorities, it is said, are afraid to disturb it for the purpose of removal, lest the attempt should cause a pestilence. St. Petersburg, however, is probably in no worse condition than most Oriental cities.

The best place on this earth is a comfortable home, where the inmates are contented and happy. The person making such a home onfers the greatest possible blessing on all dwelling therein. Such a home has been founded for business women, through the active agency of Mrs. ANNA M. FIELD, at the corner of Willoughby and Duffield streets, Brooklyn. Mrs. DAVID CROLEY, in a recent letter, thus describes the dwelling:

DAVID CROLEY, in a recent letter, thus describes the dwelling:

"The building will accommodate fifty persons in a manner homelike and comfortable. All attention has been paid to heating and ventilation, and every corner in the five-story house is as clean as new wood and white paint can make it. On the basement floor are a large dining room, a kitchen, a laundry, a drying room, closets without end, and a little side room where late comers can get ready for the table without the trouble of going up stairs. The next floor has a large saloon parlor, at the end of which is a raised platform for private enter-tainments, lectures, etc., a small parlor, closets, and an ideal little office for the lady physician to the institution. On the floor above is a fine sitting room, a room reserved for any person who may be ill, bath rooms and bedrooms, bath rooms, and closets. By an admirable from the proper condows are beautiful. And the views from the proper condows are beautiful, and the views of the proper condows are beautiful, and the views of the proper condows are beautiful, and the views of the proper condows are beautiful, and the views of the proper condows are beautiful, and the views of the proper condows are beautiful, and the views of the proper condows are beautiful, and the views of the proper condows are beautiful, and the view of the whole home afforded gratifying proof of woman's taste and faculty for making home anywhere. Here a plano, there a sewing machine told the calling of the occupants. In every room were pictures, vases, flowering plants tastefully arranged, and little sonvenirs of the other 'home' far away. Throughout the whole honse was a warmth and brightness entirely at variance with the common order of hoarding houses. Entrance as a boarder is obtained by application to a member of the board, and the usual reference as to character. The table is carefully and bountifully supplied. Terms are as lollows: Single room on third floor, with board, 66.50 a week; fourth floor, \$5.50; fifth floor, \$4.50

There is urgent need for many such homes ooth in New York and Brooklyn. In this city Mr. A. T. STEWART has set the example in the magnificent new hotel for working women which is now being finished on the Fourth avenue and Thirty-third street. What other man of means and of heart will imitate this example?

The crop of amendments to the Constitution continues to be abundant in the present Congress. Mr. BENJAMIN F. MEYERS of Penn sylvania has brought in one to limit the power of Congress in the imposition and collection of duties on imports to the raising of money to pay the principal and interest of the public debt and the current expenses of the Government Mr. MEYERS proposes to raise money by direct taxation upon the States and Territories in proportion to the valuation of their property; and if any State or Territory shall fall to pay its assess. ment, the United States shall collect the same in such manner as Congress may prescribe. When this amendment passes the two Houses of Congress, we trust that the reporters of the Associated Press will give due notice of the event.

Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine has just appeared. Its editor is that distinguished physiologist and physician Dr. Brown-Sequand, assisted by Dr. E. C. SEGUIN. The editor himself contributes an in portant paper on the sudden arrest of many normal or morbid phenomena, as well as an article on interesting effects of injuries of nerves. There are likewise a num-ber of valuable contributions from other well-known physicians; and Dr. Bnown-Suquand promises in future numbers a variety of papers on professional sub-jects of great moment. To members of the medical profession no commendation of this important new

work will be necessary

The first number of a new periodical entitled

case was diamissed, the Cours deciding that !! THE GOLD MINE OF SAMANA

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT WEST INDIA COMPANY. Negotiating for Imperial Powers-The Do-

minicans Surprised, but Overcome-The Great Convention and the Popular Vote. The gentleman whom the Samana Bay Company sent to San Domingo to negotiate with the Dominican Government sailed from New York Dec. 5, and arrived in San Domingo City, the capital of San Domingo, Dec. 14. President Baez was absent, and did not return for a week, during which time the Commissioner treated with Mesers, Gautier and Belmonterespectively Secretary of State and Attorney General of the Dominican Republic, who had been advised of the Commissioners' coming, and had received instructions as to how they should act. Both these gentlemen are steadfast friends of President Baez, having more than

once shared his exile.

For several months the American company had been in negotiation with the Dominican Government by correspondence, and had al-ready received assurances of the Government's willingness to grant certain concessions; but the Commissioners took with them a treaty whose programme was so different from the one referred to in the correspondence as to make it practically a new one, covering a much wider field and granting to the company privileges not before spoken of. When President Baez arrived in San Domingo City all the interested persons entered seriously into the buriness of

the meetings continuing two weeks. Audiences were given daily in the Executive Palace, the hours being from 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., with an intermission for dinner. The negotiations were conducted in Spanish, and during their progress the Commissioners had no relations of intimacy with members of the Government, living on board ship, and not seeing the Dominicans except in business hours. When the negotiations were completed and the treaty ratified, the President gave a grand ball in honor of the Commissioners, who returned the compliment by a dinner on the Tybee, after which the intercourse was free and pleasant. Col. Harrison naively expresses himself very much impressed by the ability, sagacity, and patriotism of President Baez and the members of his Cabinet, and he adds that at no time was there any suggestion of selfah motivas on their part.

PRESIDENT BAEZ.

Col. Harrison says, is about 55 years of age. He THE NEW PEATURES,

PRESIDENT BAEZ,

Col. Harrison says, is about 55 years of age. He is a man of the world, educated in France, has served in the French and Spanish armies, speaks French, Spanish, and English, and is a man of great ability and courteous manners. His Cabinet officers are also alluded to in high terms, and the President is spoken of as master of the situation in San Domingo.

In the draft of the original convention, the company was to be under the protection of the Dominican Government, and they were not allowed to levy taxes or collect duties except by permission of the Government, nor could they make or enforce laws save by governmental sanction. All these clauses were greatly changed, as the convention published in This Sun on Thursday shows. The company now has the exclusive right to levy taxes and duties of every kind on the Penissuia and Bay of Samana, and also exclusive jurisdiction in the government of the region, with power to appoint its own executive, legislative, and judiciary officers, its own police, and organize such other forces as it may think necessary for any or all of its enterprises. The treaty also gives much larger franchises for railroads and other public works, larger land think necessary for any or all of its enterprises. The treaty also gives much larger franchises for railroads and other public works, larger land grants, and many commercial advantages not asked for in the first proposed treaty. Under the new treaty all the private lands within the territory ceded to the company come wholly under the jurisdiction of the company, and their owners must govern themselves entirely as the company may see fit to dictate.

SECURING IMPERIAL POWERS.

SECURING IMPERIAL POWERS.

Quite naturally the members of the Dominican Government were surprised by the new convention offered for their approval. They had based their intentions on the previous convention, which had been partially arranged by letter, and when the Commissioners presented the sweeping contract which was finally ratified; the Dominicans were not quite so ready. Several times the negotiations were nearly broken off. On one occasion the Commissioners retired to their steamer, got up ateam, blew their whistle, and were nearly off, and then they were recalled. Whether the Dominicans were frightened by the steam whistle is not known, but negotiations were resumed, and finally the President and his Ministers ratified the contract. It was then referred to the Senate, which comprises nine members. The Senate discussed the convention several days, during which members of the Government were invited before that body to explain the various provisions of the treaty. The result of these deliberations was the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. That branch of the Government agreed with the executive that a treaty which was such an

INNOVATION ON THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY. innovation on the Laws of the Courant, which granted such unusual and extraordinary powers to a private company, should not be finally and wholly carried into effect without its ratification by the people at the poils. This has doubtless been accomplished before the present date. Perhaps nine-tenths of the population (altogether about 240,000 are uneducated and ignorant. The voters of this class are expected to have no opinion, but to vote as their superiors direct. The educated and wealther classes force the scheme and therefore the company direct. The educated and wealther classes favor the scheme, and therefore the company has no doubt that the convention will be overwhelmingly ratified at the polls. There are nine provinces in the island, each with its local Governor, who appoints the day of voting, and all do not vote on the same day. INTENTIONS OF THE COMPANY.

INTENTIONS OF THE COMPANY.

The company expects to make Samana to all intents and purposes a free port, and to gradually absorb the trade of the West Indies. All the gentlemen interested speak enthusiastically of the resources of the island, and work to develop them is already begun. Gov. Fabens has holsted the company's flag at Samana, and the steamship Tybee, which yesterday lay at Pier 4, North river, floated the same emblem from her fore. It is a combination of the Dominican and United States flags. From edge to edge across its centre, lengthwise and crosswise, is a broad white band, dividing the flag into four other parts. In the upper left-hand corner is the Union Jack (blue field and white stars); the upper right-hand corner is red, the lower right blue, and the lower left-hand corner red.

Zack Chandler after George Alfred-Another Account.

From the Herald

Prom the Heraid.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The worst war of all was that which did not take place between our mutual friend Zachariah Chandler, Senator, and George Alfred Townsend, a correspondent. It makes all the difference in the world with Zack whether the whiskey is inside or outside. When the whiskey gets inside there is sure to be war. Somehow or other the whiskey has been getting inside for a week or more, and as a natural result has put him on the warpath. Lass Sunday night, at the hour of seven, and as a very large number of piously disposed people were on their way to church, the Hon. Zachariah, armed with a big pistol and a bigger bludgoon, charged down upon "Newspaper row," and, indeed, caused quite a stampede in that classic locality. Zack flourished his bludgeon and declared he would not go home until he had at least a bucketful of George Alfred Townsend's blood. He went through all the newspaper offices, except the Heraid correspondent's, stirred the correspondents up very generally, looked for him under tables and felt for him under piles of paper, and all in vain. He would give \$100 and a recommendation to office to any man who would point him to the place where he could find Townsend. Nobody had seen Townsend that night.

The thing began to look as if there was

man who would point him to the place where he could find Townsend. Nobody had seen Townsend that night.

The thing began to look as if there was to be tragedy and comedy combined; for just as the irate Senator got into one of his most furious moods an individual—perhaps I should say a gentleman—from Kentucky, at least six feet four in his boots, and otherwise well-proportioned, appeared advancing leisurely up the row. Colonel Murden suggested to the Senator that as the figure advancing leisurely up the row. Colonel Murden suggested to the Senator that as the figure advancing leisurely up the row. Colonel Murden suggested to the Senator that as the figure advancing leisurely up the row. Colonel Murden suggested to the Senator that as the figure advancing leisurely in the selection of the decident of the decident of the selection of the decident of the

SUDGE NELSON'S RETIREMENT.

The Bar's Tribute to the Ex-Judge-Unsul Hed Ermine for Fifty Years.

The members of the bar of this city met vesterday in the United States Circuit Court to take action on the retirement of Judge Nelson from the bench which he has adorned for nearly of the great lights of the legal profession were present. On the bench of the Court were ex-Judges Bosworth and Beebe, the venerable James W. Gerard, and Mr. Charles O'Conor. In the enclosure reserved for the ba were the Hon. Murray Hoffman, Clarence Seward, Mr. De Costa, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Algernon S. Sullivan, Commissioner White (son-in-law of Judge Nelson), Assistant District Attorney Purdy, ex-Judge Porter, Commissioner Retts, Wm. M. Evarts, ex-Judge Pierrepont, Francis Kernan, H. E. Davies, Gon. Tremain, Rufus F. Andrews, Henry E. Davis, Sydnev Webster, E. M. Benedict, ex-Judge Pierrepont, Theodore W. Dwight, and others.

Mr. Charles O'Conor presided, and delivered a brief eulogy on Judge Nelson. The following address, prepared by a commit-tee consisting of E. W. Stoughton, B. D. Silliman, George Gifford, Theodore Dwight, and E. Van Santwood, was read and adopted:
To the Hon. Samuel Nelson.

Sin: Your retirement from the bench of the Supremi Court of the United States, after a judical service of more than forty-line years, is an event which the members of the bar of the Federal Courts cannot allow to pass into history without connecting therewith the expression of their profound sense of the solid benefits conferred by your labors and example upon the bar and people of this country.

Appointed at sec. pression of their profound sense of the solid benefits conferred by your lators and example upon the bar and people of the country.

Appointed at an early age to the bench of the Circuit Court of the State of New York, you commenced your judicial career under a system which pledged to you a long and independent tenure; in return for which you devoted to the discharge of your responsible duties faculties and acquirements which singularly fitted you to administer justice among men. You brought to this work great energy, a noble ambition, an earnest love of justice, absolute impartiality, an elevated conception of all the duties of a magistrate, united with a judgment of unsurpassed soundness. Acknowledging responsibility only to your conscience, to the law, and to your God, you early won the confidence of a bar among whose members were numbered some of the greatest lawyers of the last generation. From the Circuit Court, and there you proved yourse, t worthy to sit in the piace of the great masters of jurisprudence who had preceded you, and whose reputations will endure forever. Again you were advanced, and the bar with pride saw you robed as Chief Justice of the State. As such you presided for many years; and had your judicial career terminated with the resignation of that office, the records of jurisprudence would have transmitted your name to posterity as that of a great and just Judge.

Your labors were not thus to end. You had adminis-

respection of that office, the records of juragrudence would have transmitted your name to posterity as that of a great and just Judge.

Your labors were not thus to end. You had administered ligitice to the period of twenty-two years. During that time you had mourned the weight lives of anny members of that illustrious her which had greeted your entrance into judicial life. Around you had grown up a younger bar, to whom you were an object of admiration and reverence. You had served the State of your nativity well, and well had you maintained the State and even national fame of the court over which you presided. Your opinions there delivered will long stand as examples of the right application of established legal principles, exact learning, and sound common sense to the cases presented for judgment.

More than twenty-seven years ago, in the full maturity of your powers, you were appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. There, and at the Circuit, you encountered new and untried questions. The law of nations, of admiralty, of prize, of revenue, and of patents, you mastered, and, as those who now address you can hear testimony administered with unsurpossed ability. With critical accuracy, you studied and applied a vast amount of legislation, and a multitude of rules, comprased within the special branches of jurisprudence you were compelied a daminister.

al branches of jurispinate in injurister.

benefits you conferred did not consist solely in the benefits you conferred by the consist solely in the consis The therefit you conferred did not consist solely in bringing as you did, to the investigation and decision of using a sou did, to the investigation and decision of using a sole insight, a judgment matured by long and sarried experience, and solid learning, the fruit of a life of study and reflection your kind and generous treatment of young lawyers ever encouraged them to renewed exertion, and in struggling to deserve your approval, they were inspired by a worthy ambition; for they knew that your standard of professional excellence was high, and that to win your approval was an earnest of future distinction.

Beyond all this you have offered to the bench of this country an example by which the wisest and best members have profited, and by your long and spotless life as a magistrate you have added dignity and justice to the history of our jurisprudence; for while the degradation and corruption of the judges of a nation inflict upon it is no offensive, a prevolution blot, their independas a magnitrate you have added dignity and lister to the bistory of our jurisprudence; for while the degradation and corruption of the judges of a nation inflict upon it an offensive, a revolting blot, their independence, their purity and learning blove ever written the proudest annals of national life.

There are among those who now address you many who have so long been accustomed to your presence upon the bench that they will never be quite reconciled to your absence. They will sometimes carnessity wish that you could have remained to strady them in the performance of their futies until the close of their professional career. Nevertheless, all who now address you will never cease to be thankful that more your retire.

sional career. Nevertheless, all who now address you will never cease to be thankful that, upon your retirement to your family and home, it can be said of you as was said of Lord Mansfield:

"It has pleased God to allow to the evening of a useful and illustrious life—the purest enloyments which nature has ever allotted to it—the unclouded reflections of a superior and unfading mind over its varied events, and the happy consciousness that it hath been faithfully and eminently devoted to the highest duties of human society." fating and society.

Earnestly hoping that these blessings may be enjoyed by you for many years, the members of the bar who unite in this imperfect tribute to you worth remain furners.

Tour FRIENDS.

unite in this imperfect tribute to your worth remain forever

Tour PRIENDS.

Appropriate remarks in the tone of the address were delivered by ex-Judge Pierrepont, Clarence Seward, and Win M. Bearts, after which the following named gentlemen were appointed to present the address to Judge Nelson:
Ex-Judge Pierrepont, E. W. Stoughton, C. A. Seward, E. H. Owen, C. M. Keller, Win M. Van Cott, J. E. Ward, S. L. M. Barlow, A. J. Vanderpoel, James Thompson, Augustus F. Smith, and John Sherwood.

A committee, consisting of the Hon. Win M. Evarts, ex-Judge Pierrepont, E. W. Stoughton, George T. Curtis, Samuel J. Tilden, George Gifford, C. M. Keller, and Sydney Webster, was appointed to present a copy of the adster, was appointed to present a copy of the ad-

ster, was appointed to present a copy of the ad-dress to the United States Supreme Court at to present another copy to the Court of Appeals.

BABY FARMING IN NAPLES.

Wholesale Murder of Innecents-Mme. Porro's Charnel House, and What the Neapolitan Police Found in It.

From the Diritio Roma, Dec. 28.

Only three doors from the little chapel of San Severo, on the Strada Santa Catarina, in Naples, the evidences of a most terrible crime, or rather series of terrible crimes, were brought to light on Monday last by the shrewd and daring Guglielmo Cordeban, lieutenant of police. The person charged with the perpetration of these crimes is a woman named Rose Porro, upon whose movements the keen eyes of the gendarmery had been for many months fixed. An advertisement stating her name and address appeared at brief intervals in the Neapolitan Journals, and the purport of this publication was that persons wishing to relinquish their claim upon infants would find a home for them by calling upon and paying a certain sum to Mrs. Rose Porro, 59 Strada Santa Catarina, near the church of San Severo, Naples. The police give special attention to ambiguous advertisements, and consequently Mrs. Porro incurred their suspicion. Leut. Guglielmo Cordeban instructed two officers to give their particular attention to the movements of Mme. Porro and all things occurring in the vicinity of her residence. To this somewhat vague task the two policemen were assigned on the 2d inst., and the result of their vigilance up to the loth was that From the Divitto Roma, Dec. 28.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF BARIES AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF BARIES had been brought into Mrs. Porro's apartments, and that respectable carriages containing fashionably dressed women occasionally pulled up in front of her unpretentious quarters. The object of Cordeban's suspicion became more clear, but he still ordered the policemen to study the movements of Porro and her visitors. On the 21st list, the policemen were again called upon to report, and they again announced that at intervals infants were carried into Mrs. Porro's residence, and that they had not seen the children carried out again in any instance but one. Lieut. Cordeban then resolved to take possession of Mrs. Porro's house on the following Monday, the 23d inst.

Furnished with an order of arrest given on the ground of grave suspicions being entertained

ground of grave suspicions being entertained against the prisoner, Cordeban, accompanied by two policemen, entered Mrs. Porro's house in the forencen, and upon meeting La Signora herself, he politely furnished her with the document which placed her in the power of the police. A strong, brave.

BEAUTIFUL AND CUNNING WOMAN,
she at first assumed an air of innocence and
wonderment which might have disarmed a less
sophisticated detective. But Cordeban was unreienting, and assured her that it was not on his
account but through the Prefect's order that she
should be arrested. In her company was a
younger but quite as desperate-looking
woman. Mrs. Porro was placed in a carriage and
driven to the Prefect's chambers on the Chiaja,
while the two officers were left in charge of her
house, with an order to let no person pass out
or in until the lieutenant returned. The lieutenant, with other officers, came back at noon and
began a close search through every part of the
house. On bursting in a door on the uppermost
story, a pitiful sight presented itself. Six infants
were sprawling on the floor, crying from cold
and hunger. The room was unfurnished and so
chilly that the poor little creatures, prompted
by nature, huddled together. Among them was
one one stiff and
EMACIATED LITTLE CORPSE, BEAUTIFUL AND CUNNING WOMAN,

EMACIATED LITTLE CORPSE.

which the officers believed to be only sleeping until they touched and stirred it. Having searched the upper portion of the house they proposed to visit the cellar and dig up the tiles of the lower floor, after having provided for the starving little ones. In the ceilar they discovered five children's corpses, and beneath the tiles of the ground floor, and in the very apartment where Mrs. Porro was arrested, three other bodies of dead infants were found. The woman who was in Mrs. Porro's company at the time of the latter's arrest screamed violently and grew hysterical as the fatal developments were being made. She was arrested and conveyed also to the Prefect's chambers. The house was taken in possession by the police, who will remove the tiles of each floor, dig up the cellar, and inspect the interior of the walls to find out the full extent of this grievous roll of infanticides. Up to this date Mrs. Porro has made no statement indicative of her guilt. Her partner, Margarite Coraldi, is equally obstinate. But the police assert that they have traced out abundant proof of the wholesale murder from other quarters. EMACIATED LITTLE CORPSE,

THE NEWBURYPORT GHOST

AN OLD SCHOOL HOUSE HAUNTED

BY DAYLIGHT. Brooms and Dust Brushes Dancing in the

Entry, and a Boyish Face Peering into the Window-The Children Frightened and the Teacher Perplexed. Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 18.—So far as hag been heard from, Newburyport is ahead of the rest of the world in ghostily revelations. While in less favored places these shadowy visitants cling to the traditional hour of midnight to make their earthly rovings, this ghost prances fearlessly about in midday, confining its visits to a school house, where about fifty little urchins are busied in overcoming the difficulties of the primer and the more abstruse complexities of Sargent's First Reader. And it plays mad pranks enough to set the whole fifty by the ears, and the noise it makes would be sufficient to turn any well-regulated school topsy-turry with excitement. What whim induced it to choose this particular place for its ghostly orgles no mortal can tell, not yet understanding spiritual ways, but no doubt it had a sufficient reason, if it would only condescend to impart it.

NOISES IN THE ATTIC. NOISES IN THE ATTIC.

would only condescend to impart it.

NOISES IN THE ATTIC.

The manifestations commenced about a year ago; the first that was heard were noises from the attic, a scrambiling and tumbling and dragging, as of pieces of wood. At first the teacher supposed it to be rats, and she set innumerable traps, but nothing was ever caught, and still the noise continued. Of course the quiet of the school was sadly disturbed, but there was no alarm felt, as the teacher assured the scholar that it was only the rats, believing that it was, and annoyed that nothing could be done to rid the place of them. The first suspicion she had that it was not these mischievous vermin was one day last summer, when one of the blinds fiew violently open, and on going to shut it another on the opposite side of the room opened as suddenly, while one already open shut simultaneously. For a few minutes the blinds had it all their own way, flying back and forth with almost lightning rapidity. There was not a breath of air stirring, so it could not have been the wind; all the children were in their seats, and it was utterly impossible that they could have played such mischievous oranks without being detected. She then stationed some of the children outside, but nothing was to be seen, and her suspicion that some boys outside were trying to annoy her was allayed, but the matter was as much a mystery as ever.

The SCENE OF THE MANIFESTATIONS.

THE SCENE OF THE MANIFESTATIONS.

The building is an old-fashioned one, a story and a half in height, with a cellar and an unfinished attic. A wide entry opens into the school room, and from it lead the stairs, both up and down; a window opening into the school room town the entry gives a full view of the doors, so that from their seats the school room are old-fashioned single benches that were once painted green, but the paint has worn almost entirely off, and only one little spot flow and then on a seat tells that it ever had any color. The benches and desks have been polished by the rubbing and nestling of the hundreds of boys who have occupied them since the school house was built, and their wood-colored surfaces are marvels of shiny smoothness. Overhead is a round aperture leading to the attic, which serves as a ventilator. The teacher's desk formerly faced the pupils, and stood exactly in front of the window opening into the entry, but since the demonstrations have become so marked Miss Perkins has moved the desk so that now she can command both the entry and the school room. THE SCENE OF THE MANIFESTATIONS.

both the entry and the school room.

A CRASH IN THE ENTRY.

A short time after the aftair with the blinds a crash was heard in the entry, and on opening the door the brooms and dust brushes were found engaging in a sort of war dance, and, impelled by some unseen force, the dust ban came flying into the room, executing a series of back somersaults that would have driven a gymnast wild with envy, could be have witnessed it. The children were frightened, but she quieted them and then commenced her search for the disturbers of her peace. Up stairs and down stairs she went, searching every corner, but there was no one to be found, and she returned to her desk more puzzled than ever, and a little startled too.

Until then nothing had been known outside of the place; the children had not mentioned it, because rate in an old building like that are nothing marvellous, and the teacher had said nothing, wisely concluding that the best thing to do was to await further developments and not create an excitement until there was something definite to become excited over. But by degrees the story leaked out, and was received by all who heard it with amused increduity. The thought of spiritual manifestations was not entertained even by the teacher, who has always been laughed at as eminently absurd, except a very substantial ghost in the shape of boys who were trying to play tricks on her. She never doubted but that this was the case, and set her self to work planning how she should catch the mischief-makers.

A BOY'S FACE AT THE WINDOW.

A BOY'S PAGE AT THE WINDOW.

One day, a little over two months ago, the children saw a face looking into the room through the window from the entry. They told Miss Perkins, and she looked quickly around, but there was no face there. She asked the children if it was any one whom they knew, and they all said no, it was no boy of the town, and no one whom they had ever seen. In a moment it appeared again; all the children saw it, but it vamished before the teacher's head turned. Turning now to face the window she saw it herself, a boy's face, gazing earnestly through the window into the room. She sprang quickly to the door and threw it open, and there the boy stood, a little fellow about 11 years old, with a said at a wastest mouth Miss the door and threw it open, and there the boy stood, a little fellow about 11 years old, with a pale face, and the saddest, sweetest mouth, Miss Perkins says, that ever she saw in her life, looking fearlessly up into her face out of a pair of blue eyes. He retreated into a corner; she followed him, and just as she was about to lay her hand on him he vanished. No door had opened, and yet he was gone. Into the school room she went again, and sat down frightened and perpiexed. An exchanation from the children made her look up, and there was the face looking down at her from the attic through the ventilator.

THE FRIGHTENED CHILDREM

thator.

THE FRIGHTENED CHILDREN

buddled around her; some fainted, others cried, and the rest clung pale and trembling to her dress. She comforted them as well as she could, assuming a calimness she was far from feeling, and succeeded in quieting them and restoring the room to order. This appearance, of course, made a great excitement in the town, and the little school room was besiezed with visitors until it became necessary to forbid persons an entrance. The children recovered from their fright and now talk of the ghost as rather a good joke. It has been seen once or twice since then, and heard much oftener, but the children are so used to the noises that they do not mind them in the least and are seidom distracted from Primer and First Reader unless on some occasions the visitor becomes too noisily obstrepers ous, when it is necessary to humor him for a few moments by a cessation of lessons. The ventilator has been closed and the window covered, so that his appearance, unless in their very midst, is quite impossible, and as yet he has not ventured inside the school room.

A GHOSTLY CARPENTER IN THE ATTIC.

His amusement at present seems to consist in turning the attic into a ghostly carpenter's shop, and he saws, hammers, and planes, whistling in the mean time to himself, but quite loud enough to be heard down stairs. When these demonstrations are at their height, Miss Perkins will go up stairs, sometimes alone, sometimes accompanied by one or two pupils, but they find nothing but the dusty old attic, as quiet and at cobwebby as old, unused attics usually are, nothing but the spiders that seem to have any life, and surely they cannot cause the terrible commotion, that is always stilled as soon as any intruders appear. Nothing beems ever stirred from its place, and the most thorough search serves to reveal nothing. What it is nobody can say, although plenty are found to sneer at the whole thing, and to speak of it as the result of a diseased imagination. This theory, periates might hold good were it only the teacher who heard and saw these things; but when forty of fifty children see and hear the same thing, the imagination can scarcely be the cause.

IS THE TEACHER A MEDIUM? A GHOSTLY CARPENTER IN THE ATTIC.

The teacher, notwithstanding her for scepticism, is convinced that it is all productions, and believes that apparition she saw was a veritable glowhether she is a so-called medium or notainly the appearances never come to her where except in the school room; in other the she is free from all demonstrations of the Probably a Spiritualist would claim that she highly "mediumistic," as they term it; highly indeed, for it is to but very few that tual presences are seen out of a trance. Miss kins is a delicate-looking girl, rather pale, we striking face, not so pretty as peculiar, the attractive feature of which is the eyes, are dark brown, with a sort of abstracted away look, as though she were seeing out beyond her actual surroundings. She is dently

A VERY IMPRESSIONABLE GIBL. IS THE TEACHER A MEDIUM?

with an excitable, nervous temperament. She speaks very quickly, showing her intense nervous force in her manner of speech. She disclaims any knowledge of the manifestations and their causes, and is utterly powerless to control them. She can neither will them to come of go, so they are entirely out of her mental power. They no longer frighten her, but she takes them as a matter of course. Her coolness has its inducate over the children, and they are now as fearless as she. The school continues with the number of pupils undiminished, and although some days their visitor is noisier and more troublesome than others, yet the sessions continue, and the pupils advance well in their studies. Whether the mystery will ever be solved, and what its solution will be, just now it seems more of a mystery than ever, and key, buryport is still exercised over its daylight ghosts.

A Crash on the Morris and Essex Road. Two coal trains on the Morris and Essex Bails road were in collision at Kingsland Station during the fog yesterday morning. Both locomotives were hady smashed up, and several of the coal cars were wreeken. Three of the brakenen were seriously bruised by being thrown from the cars. The wrecked cars blocked in trade for several hours.